FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECLA DISCUSSES L.A. ECONOMIC CRISIS

FL260211 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The economic crisis -- the deepest and most prolonged one in the last 50 years -- has been such a drawback that, in terms of development, it is possible that the eighties will turn out to be a lost decade for many Latin American countries, the ECLA has noted. It added that in this region, the per capita product in 1985 was 9 percent lower than in 1980 and equal to that of in 1977. Also, in 1990 many countries will have a lower per capita income than in 1980.

Regarding the possible solutions of the crisis, the ECLA said that in order to reactivate growth and for such growth not to be interrupted soon, a low foreign unbalance [as received] and domestic inflation need to be maintained. The ECLA asserted that gradual but persistent measures need to be adopted so that expansion of the regional economy does not return to the pre-crisis development pattern. The foundations of more independent, efficient, and fair development also need to be established. The ECLA suggested the adjustment process conducted be modified on a short-term [as received], basing it on a fast expansion of export producing activities and substitution of imports instead of an indiscriminate reduction of domestic spending. It indicated that in order to do that two general conditions need to be met: reduction of the transference of natural resources abroad, which the region has been doing in the last few years, and the redirection of domestic economic policies.

Meeting Ends; Disagreement on Debt

PA291524 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] The 21st ECLA conference ended in failure when the resolution reached on how to face the area's foreign debt and economic development was rejected. Although Latin America voted in favor of the resolution, it did not attain its goal in view of the negative stand adopted by the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, Spain, and the Netherlands.

The conference accepted President Miguel de la Madrid's proposal for a special summit meeting to find new formulas for resolving the foreign debt, recession, and the urgent need for the area's development. Only the United States abstained from voting. Great Britain and the United States conditioned their participation, because "as of now, we are telling you that our position will not change. Besides, international organizations, like the IMF and the World Bank, should play an important role in these talks." The meeting will be held at the end of the year in Mexico City. Some Latin American delegates doubt its results in view of the intransigent position adopted by the industrialized countries.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, ECLA secretary of programs and budget, who chaired the meetings, said that the differences that arose were a reflection of the imbalance in development between the respective countries and the current political situation. Salinas de Gortari said that the meetings had been positive because an open dialogue had been conducted, and each country had expressed its position, although it was seen that there are enough differences as to the development of each country. He stressed that Mexico's position is very clear: it is completely unavoidable that all parties involved in the foreign debt problem must share the responsibility, as the only way to find a better solution.

PAN AM FLIGHT DEPARTS AFTER BOMB THREAT DELAY

PY292351 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2331 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA) -- A Pan Am flight took off from Ezeiza International Airport tonight after a 2-hour delay during which Border Police personnel conducted an extensive search. An anonymous call announcing that a bomb had been placed on board proved to be false. The affected flight was Pan Am No. 202 bound for New York with a stopover in Rio de Janeiro. The plane, a Boeing 747, was taken off the runway and searched by technical personnel of the Border Guard.

After a very careful, 1-hour search it was confirmed that there was no explosive device on board, therefore the plane was authorized to take off. The flight should have left at 1800 but departed at 2000. The telephone call was made to the airport's information desk.

An airport official stated that this is the seventh call received this month with bomb warnings concerning planes of the two U.S. companies that operate in Argentina, Pan American and Eastern. All have proved to be idle threats.

BRODERSOHN OBTAINS AGREEMENT ON FOREIGN LOANS

PY291543 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (NA) -- The Economy Ministry has reported that during the 22-24 April meeting with the Creditor Banks Committee, an agreement was reached for refinancing certain foreign obligations. This agreement will extend by 180 days the maturity date of private foreign debt payments with or without a forward-exchange clause, swap operations, and public-sector foreign debt payments that fall due before 30 September 1986.

It was also agreed that the total capital represented by the face value of the promissory notes and bonds of the national government, issued through Central Bank Communication A-251, will be refinanced over a long term. This refinancing will be done under the same terms as the refinancing of the public and private foreign debt is refinanced after the 180-day extension. The value of these promissory notes and bonds, which are redeemable between this May and 1988, amount to $3.9 billion. These instruments were issued as payment, or guarantee of payment, of private obligations with forward-exchange cover that became due throughout 1982 and 1983.

This agreement was reached during the negotiations that are under way with foreign creditors aimed at fulfilling the country's foreign obligations, yet compatible with the growth-with-stability objective of the national government. The agreement was reached during the recent visit to New York of the mission headed by Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn, assisted by Juan Sommer, public treasury and internal-external debt subsecretary, and Juan Miranda, Central Bank president. No information was given as to the date of the mission's return, but the sources contacted indicated that Brodersohn should be back tomorrow, because his departure from the United States was scheduled for today.

SALVADORANS REPORTEDLY SEEK MERCENARIES

PY291352 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2043 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Salta, 26 Apr (NA) -- A former bodyguard to former Navy Commander Emilio Eduardo Massera is reportedly recruiting mercenaries in Salta and other Argentine cities to fight against the Salvadoran guerrillas, the weekly PROPUESTA reported today. The weekly political publication reports that the information was provided by one of the youths who was contacted to go to Salvador to "kill or die" for salaries ranging from $5,000 to $12,000. The man in charge of hiring here is named Carlos Alberto Reggio, an Italian citizen, according to information provided by Daruich Armando, a 19-year old boxer from Salta, who was recently discharged from the Army. Reggio sent Armando the contract form to sign up with the Salvadoran Army.

The contract forms to hire mercenaries are issued by the Salvadoran Vice Consulate in the city of Oruro, Bolivia. The contract forms are signed by a Captain Augusto Santos Rejeira, head of a draft office, according to the weekly PROPUESTA report. At the top of the contract form, the inscription "Republic of El Salvador" can be read, which is surrounded by a seal of the country with a caption, "Republic of El Salvador of Central America." The contract form has 10 basic chapters, and the following can be read at the end: "Secret character. File of the Army of the Republic of El Salvador. Authorization. Representatives at the Salvadoran Vice Consulate in Oruro, Bolivia."

MORE PROSECUTIONS PLANNED IN 'DIRTY WAR' TRIALS

Defense Minister on Liability

PY282211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0822 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (NA) -- The government has instructed the Armed Forces general prosecutor to limit the criminal responsibility of the military officers who had no decision-making power in the antisubversive fight, and acquit those found not responsible. The instructions state that it must be assumed that those officers acted out of "due obedience, and made a justifiable error regarding the legitimacy of the orders received." The instructions will not include those who "realized the illegitimacy of the orders, or committed cruel and aberrant deeds;" or "deviated from the orders," or "committed excesses in complying with them." This official measure marks an important stage in the examination of the antisubversive repression, ordered by the constitutional government just after its inauguration, climaxing with the trial of the nine former commanders in chief who made up the three first juntas of the military regime.

Defense Minister German Lopez gave these instructions to General Hector Canale, retired, prosecutor of the Armed Forces Supreme Council. It is stressed in the first paragraph of these instructions that the Defense Ministry is responsible for "perserving the morale of the nation's military institutions in order to enable them to fully comply with their mission."

The minister points out that "in addition to slowing down prosecutions and causing disorder, the increasing number of suits and charges are detrimental to morale and give the impression that the members of the Armed Forces are collectively on trial." In his instructions the defense minister stresses that these points go against "the objective of the current investigation" and points out that his instructions are in line with the constitutional principle that "all persons have the right to be freed, through a speedy trial, from the suspicion implied in a prosecution."

Army Chief Endorses Courts

PY270214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (NA) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has rejected a "full stop" of the trials of officers for events during the antisubversive struggle. He endorsed the path chosen by the courts and defended "the ideals that ruled our actions for the good of the republic." Rios Erenu added that "historic truth" will lead to "national reconciliation." Rios Erenu's statement was released by a military source. It was made before Army chiefs during a meeting here yesterday. The Army chief also plans to meet with the brigade commanders and the chiefs of the II, III, IV, and V Corps from 28 to 30 April.

During the meetings Rios Erenu will explain the legal aspects of the guidelines given by the Defense Ministry on the issue of "proper obedience" so that they can be considered during the trials of officers for human rights violations during the antisubversive struggle. According to military sources the meetings to be held by Rios Erenu will mainly be aimed at explaining to the Army officers that "the situation we are facing does not require a "full stop" because "the final solution of the problems that concern us will be found within the law."

The sources released the main statements made by Rios Erenu before a large group of Army chiefs during a meeting at the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff yesterday. During that meeting, the Army chief admitted that "we must not rule out feelings of revenge" but "we will reach our goal with coherent and planned actions, with firm, constant steps for making a contribution to the strengthening of the constitutional system."

The main points outlined by Rios Erenu which he will reportedly reiterate during the meetings that will begin on 28 April are:

1. The Army is going through a period of adaptation to institutional changes and it is making contributions to the consolidation of the state of law.

2. The search for solutions is within the general framework of the state of law, which the people want consolidated.

3. This situation demands from all of us equilibrium, moderation, and tranquillity.

4. The situation we are facing does not require a "full stop". The final solution to the problems that concern us will be found within the law. We must not rule out feelings of revenge. We will reach our goal with coherent and planned actions, with firm and constant steps based on making a contribution to the strengthening of the constitutional system.

5. The state of maturity will arrive when society becomes aware of the real situation surrounding us, ruling out easy solutions and seeking to further our national interests.

6. The spirit of contribution of the Army, which is a strong institution representing the country, is aimed at serving the nation and preventing temporary solutions.

During yesterday's meeting, General Raul Ramallo, the Army legal adivser, explained the legal aspects of the guidelines given by the Defense Ministry to the Armed Forces judge advocate general.

According to the sources, after a few questions Rios Erenu said that the Army "is not going to change its direction to prevent the errors of the past from being committed again" because the Army has become aware "that situations cannot be changed by simple will or desire. The solution to the basic problems will take time and they will be costly." Rios Erenu emphasized that the Army "defends the ideals that rule our actions for the good of the republic." In this context he did not rule out other sectors keeping their ideas, adding: "We hope that the historic truth will be revealed so that national reconciliation can be achieved with maturity."

CENA CHIEF DENIES RUMORED ROLE FOR FRG UNION

PY291452 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (NA) -- Alberto Constantini, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] today denied that the government is considering transferring some of the shares it has at the Argentine Nuclear Enterprise for Electrical Power Plants [ENACE] to the FRG Kraftwerk Union [KWU]. In remarks to NA, Constantini stated: "I have never read anything as fantastic as this report since the books by Jules Verne," referring to a communique released by the Metropolitan Justicialist Party. In this manner, Constantini denied a report released by the Energy Commission of the Metropolitan Justicialist Party, which states that if this transfer to the KWU is firmed up, "it will be formally responsible for the handling of the installation of the Atucha II nuclear plant and of future plants."

Constantini stated that "that report is absolutely false" and added that "the nuclear program will not be nationalized." He explained that the CNEA "is using part of an original credit of 16 billion marks, equivalent to about $60 million, for the conclusion of Atucha II, which is scheduled for 1989." In conclusion, Constantini lamented that "the experts of the Justicialist Metropolitan party are so ill-informed." He added: "My office is open to report to any citizen on any activities of the CNEA."

SECURITY INTENSIFIED AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

PY291514 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Aeronautics Ministry has announced that security measures at all international airports in the country have been intensified to prevent terrorist attacks.

Aeronautics Minister Octavio Julio Moreira Lima yesterday released this information and explained that these preventive measures are being discreetly adopted in order to avoid upsetting passengers. Surveillance at Sao Paulo's Guarulhos Airport and Rio's Galeao Airport has been doubled. Besides the airports' own security people, the Federal and State Police forces and the Regional Air Commands are utilized to reinforce the security measures. Aeronautics Minister Moreira Lima ordered special inspection of international passengers and their luggage, as well as of the parking areas. He also ordered the strict inspection of all planes, especially those flying to Europe and the United States, by members of the Civil Aviation Department. The aeronautics minister wants to prevent, at any price, terrorist attacks on Brazilian airports or planes flying from Brazil. According to Minister Moreira Lima, all security measures must be extremely discreet, using to the extent possible the airports' television systems so as not to disturb passengers.

COMMUNISTS PRESENT NATIONWIDE TELEVISION PROGRAM

PY251345 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Joao Amazonas, president of the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), last night opened the party's television program over a nationwide network, asserting in a statement recorded at Ibirapuera Park in southern Sao Paulo that the presence of the PCdoB on television is a demonstration that the country has changed, that the "arbitrary regime" has fallen, and that a democratic transition is under way.

Throughout the program, the Communist leaders cautiously praised the National Agrarian Reform Plan (PNRA) and the economic reform promoted by the current government, but at no time did they mention the name of President Jose Sarney, nor was his picture shown on the screen. "The downfall of the dictatorship changed the form of government, but did not change the ruling regime," stated Deputy Harolodo Lima, PCdoB leader in the Chamber of Deputies (Bahia State). He added that although the country now has a "relatively democratic" government, its political regime is still "conservative and reactionary."

The rather solemn statements by the party leaders were intermingled with computer-made images from the campaign for direct presidential elections in 1984 (where the red banners of the party were not missing), and music by Tom Ze and Itamar Correa (including a new version of the "Internationale," the communist anthem, with a samba beat). The The PCdoB also showed statements being made by party sympathizers who are not members of the party. The most surprising of these statements was one made by Father Milton Santana from the municipality of Campinas, 98 km northeast of Sao Paulo. He said that people should not worry about the mistakes the Communists make, but must pay attention to what they do right. He then cited the "denunciation of the exploitation of man by man" as one of the right things Communists do. According to Father Santana, a communist "is a Christian without knowing that he is one."

In defending the agrarian reform, Ronald Freitas, member of the PCdoB National Directorate, asserted that the PNRA "is an important instrument to promote the agrarian reform," because it expressly determines the priority areas for its implementation. He said, however, that it is only a limited reform because it does not propose "the end of latifundia." According to Haroldo Lima, the economic reform and monetary correction were necessary to fight inflation, but the reform will have "untoward results in the medium term," because it does not address the problem of high bank interest rates and the foreign debt.

In closing the program, Amazonas defended "scientific socialism" and blamed capitalism for "the moral decay of society," corruption, drug addiction, criminality, hunger, and unemployment.

SARNEY VIEWS FLIGHT TESTS OF AMX FIGHTER

PY251934 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Rio -- President Jose Sarney yesterday attended an exhibition staged by the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) of the AMX fighter plane, which coincided with ceremonies marking the Day of the Fighter Force at the Santa Cruz Air Base, west of Rio. The AMX tactical fighter plane, manufactured by Embraer (Brazilian Aeronautics Company) and the Italian corporations Aeritalia and Aermacchi, was the main attraction of the ceremonies. The plane displayed its flight qualities in front of the stands occupied by government officials, FAB officers and their families. Embraer President Osiers Sila said that there are 5 AMX prototypes ready and that 80 AMX planes will be delivered to the FAB by 1989.

The AMX fighter plane, designed by Embraer and Aermacchi and Aeritalia, is the first Brazilian-made subsonic [as published] plane. The main purposes of the AMX are support and air-to-ground attacks. It can operate from rough landing strips and fly at 1,000 km per hour at low altitude The AMX is equipped with DEFA-553 30 mm cannons, missiles, bombs and rockets. It can carry up to 2,720 kg of arms, has a range of 450 km and a top speed of 1,100 km per hour. Each unit will cost $10 million on the international market. The cost of the AMS project, initially estimated at $600 million now stands at $1 billion.

ABREU SODRE TOURS MIDDLE EAST NATIONS

For coverage of Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre's official visit to the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 28 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE U.S. ENVOY'S RESIDENCE

PY291432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 29 Apr (AFP) -- A dynamite charge exploded today near the outside wall of U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes' residence, the Chilean police have reported. No organization has yet claimed responsibility for the attack, which was the first against a U.S. diplomat accredited to Chile. The attack, which occurred at 0620 local time (1020 GMT), caused no injuries but its shock waves slightly damaged the adjoining wall and broke some windows. The blast also caused alarm among residents in neighboring houses on President Riesco Ave. in a fashionable neighborhood of Santiago. The U.S. Embassy has declined to comment on the attack and Chilean authorities have not elaborated on their initial report.

Several bomb attacks were perpetrated earlier against the U.S.-Chilean Cultural Institute buildings in the country and there have been dozens of attacks on Mormon churches over the past 2 years. Clandestine leftist organizations advocating the armed struggle against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet have claimed responsibility for these attacks.

FPMR Claims Responsibility

PY292338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 29 Apr (AFP) -- The leftist and underground Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] today claimed responsibility for the dynamite attack today near the outside wall of U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes' residence. A FPMR detachment planted the 15-kg bomb at the residence of the U.S. ambassador to Chile in solidarity with the Libyan people, in support of the Nicaraguan people, and to protest the U.S. intervention in Chile. This statement was made by a FPMR spokesman who called the national and international news media.

The spokesman added that the FPMR promotes all types of struggle, including armed struggle, against the government of General Augusto Pinochet, adding that this is a warning for the United States to withdraw its advisers from the CNI [National Intelligence Center], the regime's secret police, and from other repressive organizations. The anonymous caller added: We will act directly against these advisers.

The FPMR, which the government claims is linked to the proscribed Chilean Communist party, also denied in the same telephone call its participation in the armed confrontation on 28 April when a policeman and a presumed member of a subversive group died.

4 SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN SANTIAGO SHOOT-OUT

PY292106 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] We are at 1485 San Eugenio Street in the Nunoa neighborhood in front of the Villa Olimpica buildings where a moment ago two individuals in a car shot some Army personnel who live here. After firing shots, the two criminals abandoned their vehicle and escaped.

Many police and military personnel have just arrived to comb this sector of Villa Olimpica to try to capture the two criminals, who are armed with automatic weapons. The police have already defused (?grenade) found inside the car abandoned by the two criminals. An automatic submachine gun and ammunition were also found inside the car. Some nails and another automatic submachine gun were also found inside a taxi with the license plate BH 2059. According to the information provided by the neighbors, an Army officer, a corporal, and two privates who were guarding the apartments of the Army personnel who live here, were wounded and taken to the hospital.

1,000 Detained at Stadium

PY300400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Hundreds of Chileans were detained today for several hours at a football stadium located in the workers' neighborhoods of La Legua and El Pinar during an extensive dragnet operation that was carried out by the Army, security and police forces. Church sources have estimated that approximately 1,000 of the 80,000 inhabitants of the two neighborhoods were taken to the stadium to be questioned, have their documents checked and confirm that they had not broken any laws. Several houses were also raided. The surprise house-to-house search lasted for 7 hours to the anguish of women, who did not know the whereabouts of their men, who were dragged out of their houses by militarized personnel.

The operation took place after a wave of violence had been unleashed in the Chilean capital, where a policeman was shot dead on 28 April and four members of the military were wounded in an ambush. Belgian priest Father Guido Peters, the parish priest of La Legua, told AFP that the police and the security forces had detained 32 persons and that the motives for the collective detentions was not known. He also said that the parish and the priest's house were inspected by the uniformed personnel, but in my case there were no major problems. [passage indistinct]

Meanwhile, some police sources have noted that the operation was ordered by General Augusto Pinochet to find subversive and criminal concentrations on the eve of 1 May festivities. During the raids, the photographers of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and ASSOCIATED PRESS were arrested by military personnel and forced to hand over their film which was then exposed. The photographers were later placed at the disposal of security personnel who later released them.

MERINO SAYS STATE OF SIEGE NOT NECESSARY

PY300246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 29 Apr (EFE) -- Admiral Jose Merino, commander in chief of the Navy and a member of the Government Junta, has stated that he does not believe that a state of siege should be implemented in Chile. Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal stated during the morning that the government had not discarded the possibility of implementing a state of siege in order to counter the wave of violence that has been unleashed in Chile.

In statements to local journalists, Merino stated that a greater control of vehicles during the night could be a new measure with which to fight terrorism, "but not a state of siege." The admiral also confirmed that the Government Junta had agreed to decree 2 May an official holiday, but it has established that the workers are obliged to make up the unworked hours next week.

Asked about General Pinochet's statements regarding his refusal to modify the 1980 Constitution, Merino reiterated his position in that "there are articles within the Constitution that can be re-evaluated, but not the Constitution as a whole."

PINOCHET ON 'ILL-FATED' PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

PY291534 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] President Pinochet has affirmed that the periods of parliamentary government experienced by Chile have been the most ill-fated ones of our history because they have hindered the task of the executive and legislative branches. The president made this statement yesterday before a 3,000-woman audience in the Diego Portales Building during a civic organizations' congress chaired by Mrs Lucia Hiriart de Pinochet. The president then said that the 1925 Constitution returned the power of the executive branch to the president of the republic. It allowed political parties, setting no well-defined regulations on their duties, finances, and responsibilities, he said. Therefore, he added, the political parties practically managed the executive and legislative branches, allowing the gradual development of popular parties. Some of these popular parties were of Marxist idology and some were even openly faithful to Moscow, a unique case in Latin America, the president said. This led to President Salvador Allende's elections in 1970, when the Communists took over power with him.

Toward the end of his speech, the president said that those who act against the government, the Armed Forces, and the forces of order should know that in case we abandon ship, you would again lose your freedom and [words indistinct] would never recover it again. You can be sure that as long as we remain in power we will struggle to maintain our freedom, we will fight for your liberty and to give you a firm, unbreakable institution, the president concluded.

DEL VALLE ON RAPPROCHEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

PY291546 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime de Valle has said a rapprochement with Bolivia has begun. He said so after statements by Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who said he believes dialogue with Chile is possible in regard to a Bolivian sea outlet.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES VISIT TO PRC

PY251333 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias, returning today from a 15-day visit to the PRC, said his delegation's visit was very positive. The delegation was made up of more than 100 people belonging to the artistic, economic, and sports sectors of the country.

[Begin Covarrubias recording] The trip was successful. We visited China for 15 days, and each of the groups forming this delegation was extremely well received. They met with various authorities and the Chinese people and visited Chinese cities. I would say that all we saw and discussed has helped to convince us that Chilean-Chinese relations are improving all the time. [end recording]

The deputy minister said the PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xieqian will probably visit Chile this year.

RADIO NANDUTI RANSACKED; GOVERNMENT BLAMED

PY300440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Asuncion, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Some 40 unidentified individuals tonight destroyed a great part of the Radio Station Nanduti facilities in Asuncion. According to local witnesses, the incident was perpetrated by parapolice elements linked to the Paraguayan Government. The wife of the station owner, Humberto Rubin, holds the executive branch responsible for threats made to the members of her family. Unidentified individuals, amid the sound of shots of various-caliber weapons and hurling stones against the radio station building, seized the building calling for the bearded one, referring to Humberto Rubin, and at the same time destroying the installations.

RALLY DENOUNCES 'INTERNATIONAL OFFENSIVE'

PY291417 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1236 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Relay by Oscar Acosta from mobile unit in front of Government Palace, where a pro-government rally is being held]

[Text] Justice and Labor Minister Dr Jose Eugenio Jacquet has reported the existence of a plot against the government in a speech he delivered to a rally which has just ended in front of the Government Palace. The rally was attended by the chief of state, General Alfredo Stroessner. The rally was called by the University Federation of Paraguay to commemorate Teachers' Day, which falls on 30 April.

[Begin Jacquet recording] Blind and irrational forces have struck a coalition to launch an inhuman and furious offensive in our peaceful land: The great internationals, be they imperialist, Marxist-Leninist, socialist, Christian democrat, liberal, [words indistinct], or other groups. As in the years 1865, 1904, and 1947, they are again trying to invade our nationalist sanctuary, pursuing their own interests, following their divisive banners and using well-known traitors, who are hired for a few dollars as vandalistic lackeys, to destroy all that which, with so much sacrifice and effort, we have built to satisfy the most noble aspirations of the Paraguayan people.[applause].

The anti-Paraguayan organization is in operation, with its chiefs, intermediary commands, subordinates, [words indistinct], logistical support, agitation and propaganda department. This organization is thus at the service of disorder, (?mobilizing people who), let me say in passing, have joined the other side, forgetting those who have offered them a friendly and generous hand, and disregarding the fact that their fate is inseparable from that of the majority of the Paraguayan people, whom you, Mr President, genuinely represent. [applause] [end recording]

That was a passage of the speech by Justice and Labor Minister Dr Jose Eugenio Jacquet delivered this morning in front of the Government Palace where the University Federation of Paraguay held a rally to pay homage to the chief of state.

MILITARY, LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS ACCOMPANY SANGUINETTI

PY251346 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT Apr 86

[Excerpts] This evening President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will start a tour through Israel, Egypt, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Spain. Enrique Tarigo will replace Sanguinetti in the presidency during his 2-week absence. The president will leave at 2000 from Carrasco International Airport accompanied by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias and representatives of all political parties.

President Sanguinetti is also accompanied by Congressmen Yamandu Fau, Juan Raul Ferreira, and Edison Rijo and Accountant Federico Slinger, president of the Bank of the Republic. Other people also traveling with the president are: Supreme Court Justice Jacinta Balbela de Delgue, Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic Walter Nessi, presidential secretary Ernesto Laguardia, Army commander Lieutenant General Hugo Medina, chief of the military household General Guillermo de Nava, the Foreign Ministry protocol director and the deputy director of the Information Secretariat, the president's Naval aide de camp, and other officials.

Delegation Arrives in Egypt

For reportage on President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's arrival in Egypt and coverage of the visit, see the Egypt section of the 28 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OFFICIALS ON CONTADORA EFFORTS, BORDER ISSUES

PA291557 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The condition of hydrographic river basins, general border policies, and the Contadora Group's action in Central America were the topics discussed by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi when he was called before the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Policy Commission. The foreign minister spoke with great hope and optimism. He said that the initial positions held by Nicaragua and the United States, which hindered the signing of the peace treaty, seem to have been modified. Therefore, Contadora is convinced that the Central American countries will sign the document at the next meeting in Panama. With respect to border issues, the congress has made great strides in the studies for the creation of the border control office. In this regard, Osvaldo Alvarez Paz, president of the Foreign Policy Commission, said the office will function as a state ministry, because this will not only give it the undeniable rank that the organization that coordinates all the Venezuela's border policies should have, but so that the different bodies in one way or another involved in border policy will have, through this office, an umbilical cord that will allow them to do their jobs.

[Begin recording] This requires, first of all, a well defined policy that will bring together within very clear objectives all of the work which at times is insufficient, contradictory, and a duplication of effort which, in turn, wrests productivity from our work. [end recording]

In any case, the optimism and hope expressed by Foreign Minister Consalvi are shared by the majority of parlamentarians who form the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Policy Commission.

PLANNING MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMY, REVENUES, DEBT

PA270303 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Despite the plunge in revenues due to the current oil policy, the country must develop its economy, according to Cordiplan [Office of Coordination and Planning] Minister Leopoldo Carnevalli, who outlined the guidelines of our economy, during the 16th industrial assembly.

Doctor Carnevalli, referring to the country's current situation, pointed out that it is necessary to overcome the crisis and added that the state will not cut its investment programs. He indicated that a 7.5-billion bolivar trusteeship has already been signed for a 3-year period. The rest of the loans will be obtained through the state sectors which report a surplus. He talked about economic plans and said they are based on fact that oil revenues will be lower. However, the situation continues to be manageable in 1986. He explained that the country will lose $500 million in fiscal revenues for every dollar cut in the oil price and calculating a drop lasting 12 months. In other words, the country will lose approximately 2.45 million bolivares. He also said that the private sector could provide its support in the midterm to reactivate the economy. Minister Leopoldo Carnevalli asserted today that the increase in interest rates for the mortgage system is only at the analysis phase, so a decision from the Central Bank of Venezuela should not be expected in the near future.

Lastly, Cordiplan Minister Leopoldo Carnevalli said the visit that the IMF is currently carrying out in the country has concluded, and Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua was given today the report which indicates how the IMF sees the country's economy.

DE LA MADRID CALLS FOR U.S., NICARAGUAN TALKS

FL291152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- During the meeting held with Philip Habib, the U.S. President's representative on Central American affairs, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid stressed the urgent need for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict in Central America. This was reported by the Foreign Secretariat, which added that the purpose of the interview was to exchange opinions on the situation in that region and on the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

During the course of the conversations, President De la Madrid stressed the value of the Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America as the legal international instrument through which a regional order can be founded based on law and recognition of the states legal interests. He indicated that the act is the solution to the problem in Central America, although he warned that the existing differences between the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments need an adequate mechanism apart from the peace act that would allow for renewal of bilateral dialogue and guarantee the legitimate security interests of the two nations.

De la Madrid insisted that negotiations on the pending issues of the Contadora act, its signing, and putting into effect require a suitable incentive that would stimulate the political will of the Central American governments and permit legal compromises, but always safeguarding its independence and sovereignty.

Finally, President De la Madrid, who was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor during his meeting with Habib, expressed the political will of the Mexican Government to continue promoting a peaceful solution to the regional conflict and its disposition to concentrate the necessary efforts to reach an agreement in the Central American area during the time frame determined by the Contadora Group which includes Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela.

SEPULVEDA ON 'PRESSURE' TO CHANGE FOREIGN POLICY

PA291624 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] This government will not yield to interests proposing that Mexican foreign policy capitulate in the face of foreign pressure, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda stated today at the opening of a series of foreign policy roundtables in the city of Queretaro.

The foreign secretary emphasized that Mexico's foreign policy will not change, because the Mexican people's sovereignty and national identity are not subject to speculation or negotiation. We must counter alien pressures with the power of law and the rules of coexistence. Developing countries often have no other recourse but the arguments they make at international forums.

Sepulveda said that President De la Madrid's foreign policy is pluralist, broad, dynamic, and committed. He added that Mexico has not surrendered and will not give up its struggle for justice, solidarity, and support for mankind's noble causes.

The ranking Mexican official said that the country cannot ignore the threats of the nuclear race or elude the Central American conflict. In that context, Sepulveda said, Mexico rejects forceful, intolerant, or imposed solutions to conflicts.

FINANCE SECRETARY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO JAPAN

PA281834 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Report by Lorena Martinez Rios]

[Text] Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog returned today from Tokyo, Japan. The official headed a delegation that discussed with Japanese bankers, industrialists, and government officials the continuation of an economic relationship that has been fruitful for both countries.

Silva Herzog commented on his arrival at the Mexico City international airport that it was a trip that seems to have been promising. Asked about Japan's attitude toward Mexico, the finance secretary said that, like many other industrialized countries, Japan wants a situation in which the future can be seen with greater confidence.

Regarding Mexico's future, Silva Herzog said that despite the current difficulties, all the people are convinced that from every viewpoint, the future is promising. He indicated that the announced budget cut is a reply to the situation of the drop in oil prices which, he said, forces us to adopt measures that would otherwise not be necessary.

Referring to the initiative being discussed by Congress for authorization of bank accounts in foreign exchange in the country's northern border, the finance secretary said that this is a useful measure to obtain greater resources.

$1 Billion Requested

FL261632 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0402 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government has formally requested from Japan $1 billion to develop oil, iron, and steel projects and strengthen exports. During Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog's visit to Japan, other agreements of mutual benefit were reached.

The Finance Secretariat announced that the National Finance Bank, Inc. [Nafinsa] will receive a $65-million credit line from Japan's Exim Bank, which will enable Mexican importers to finance equipment and machinery purchased in that country.

Also, the Dina-Mokstsu national enterprise's foreign debt will be restructured through a $25-million increase of capital and the implementation of an aggressive explansion program aimed at allowing this enterprise to plan its financial situation.

The Finance Secretariat reported that Japan will jointly participate with the Mexican Association for Industrial credit (Somex) in a housing program in our country.

During the visit, it was agreed with Japanese authorities that the construction of the Nikki Hotel in Mexico City's Paseo de la Reforma will be completed. It was also reported that preliminary studies have begun to explore the feasibility of building a shipyard in the Lazaro Pena township, in the western state of Michoacan. A $90-million increase of capital for Nissan enterprise was also agreed on.

The secretariat announced that lines of credit were opened through the Mexican Bank of Foreign Trade [Bancomext] amounting to $147 million aimed at encouraging Mexican exports to Japan.

The possibilities of Nafinsa establishing a long-term contract to supply copper to Japan and for Japanese businessmen to invest in the mining enterprise were explored.

Finally, a meeting of the businessmen's committee from the two countries was announced. It will be held in Tokyo 11-14 November.

CAR BOMB LOCATED, DEACTIVATED AT UNAM

PA300445 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0422 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (DPA) -- According to press reports issued today in Mexico City, policemen reportedly located and deactivated a car bomb this morning on the campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

EXCELSIOR's news agency reported that the bomb was found at the UNAM's school of engineering following several calls to report on terrorist attacks on the U.S. and UK Embassies, some universities, airlines, and U.S. companies that operate in this city.

Despite the silence observed by the authorities, the agency commented, members of the "Zorros" group were responsible for deactivating the bomb. The university authorities suspended the activities for the day since the telephone threats mentioned that the bomb would explode an hour later, at 0930 (local time).

POLISH CONSUL REPORTEDLY KIDNAPPED, RELEASED

PY300120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (AFP) -- The Mexican newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS has reported that Polish Consul to Mexico Andrzej Czerwinski was kidnapped this morning, 29 April, and released hours later after having received a heavy blow on the head.

The consul was attacked by three young men armed with pistols and submachine guns, at 0640 local time (1240 GMT), while he was driving his car in an affluent neighborhood in the Mexican capital, according to the newspaper.

The Polish consul was freed a little after 1000 local (1600 GMT) in the desert of Los Leones, a highland zone at the other end of the city. He had sustained a heavy blow on the head from a weapon or a hard object, the newspaper reported.

The kidnapping, which the police and the Polish Embassy refused to confirm or deny, was reportedly conducted by common criminals with the purpose of seizing his automobile.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY'S ALLEGATION OF CONSPIRACY

PRD Official Comments

PA292245 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, has told LA PRENSA: "The Defense Force 'Lieutenants Declaration' is very important, because for some time the interest of some sectors abroad in dealing a blow to the armed institution has been noticed."

In this regard, the former vice president of the Republic said: "There is still a strong sector in the United States that would like for something to happen in Panama in the next 14 years to make the U.S. presence necessary."

Asked about the names of the alleged conspirators, Ozores Typaldos said he does not know who they are. However, he noted: "During the ceremony held at the Presidency they mentioned that names would be revealed. Therefore, all citizens are going to be waiting for this."

Opposition Statement

PA291915 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 1a

[By Lisette Carrasco and Flor Quintero]

[Text] The legislators of the Democratic Opposition Alliance, ADO, parties issued an emphatic declaration yesterday in which they state that "never before in our public lives had we witnessed a spectacle as depressing and embarrassing as that shown over television, confirming that the civilian government is still subservient to the military."

The statement by the legislators of the National Assembly's opposition bloc came as a reaction to a report by a group of Defense Forces lieutenants that accuses a group of Panamanians of conspiring against the government and the state.

"The alleged antipatriotic conspiracy is untrue. There is no evidence to substantiate that rash accusation. The minority government that imposed itself on the majority will of the Panamanian people is antipatriotic and responsible for the instability of the country's institutions."

The statement indicates that "the lack of depth of the accusations render the lieutenants' tour-de-force ridiculous. The conclusions of the laudable seminar offered to Defense Forces lieutenants should have been the object of careful consideration."

Regarding Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia's role in the situation, it states that it was lacking, inappropriate, degrading, and devoid of the seriousness, respect, and propriety proper to official ceremonies.

They add: "The embezzlement of public institutions; the misappropriation of national funds and resources by dishonest officials, proteges of the current regime; the rampant administrative corruption, unprecedented in the history of the Republic; and the forceful imposition of a fraud staged by a regime that the people repudiate: Those are criminal offenses."

Summarizing, the ADO parliamentarians stress that those actions caused divisions and keep the nation divided. This can "be overcome only with the help of government officials who have not been tainted by corruption, of political parties, and of national civic organizations that will rescue the country from the state of moral and physical decay it is in."

IRHE Official on Helms' Role

PA291940 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 1-A

[By Lisette Carrasco and Flor Quintero]

[Text] IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] Director Jose Isabel Blandon has accused Roberto Eisenmann, Gilberto Arias, and other opposition leaders of conspiring against the government, warning that "they will have to face the consequences" of that action. Blandon, who is consdered a member of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] "inside group" [tendencia], said: "To me, it is quite clear who is behind this." He reaffirmed his direct accusation against LA PRENSA Director Roberto Eisenmann, singling him out as one of the Panamanians who are promoting a campaign to discredit the Panamanian Government and the Defense Forces.

He maintained that Eisenmann and the "most reactionary" circles of the Reagan administration are promoting "interventions in our country" in the United States. "He (Eisenmann) is lobbying with Jesse Helms, whose generalities are known to all," the prominent government official said. He reaffirmed that those "presumed" proposals by Panamanians who are asking the United States to intervene directly in Panamanian politics "will be repudiated by the Armed Forces and the nation's youths."

Asked if the measures the government will take against the presumed conspirators include arrest and exile, Blandon said: "I do not know if those measures will be taken, but I believe there must be discipline in a democracy."

To end, Blandon warned that "those who committed slander and are now afraid will have to face the consequences" of their actions.

Meanwhile, officials of the Ministry of Goverment and Justice declined to comment on the lieutenants' accusation. Despite the insistence of LA PRENSA's reporters, the officials queried on this said only that the accusation is being "handled directly" by President Delvalle.

COMMENTARY LAUDS U.S. UNDER SECRETARY'S REMARKS

PA291435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "Elliott's Report"]

[Text] If what the government of President Eric Delvalle needs is a serious, trustworthy person or figure in the United States to tell U.S. investors that Panama is a good place to start a new business, it need not look any further. This statement, made by Elliott Abrams, under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, is the best letter of introduction Panama now possesses.

Contrary to the claims that local opposition sectors have published to the point of tedium, the ranking U.S. official said that outside of the expected differences that arise in relations between two countries, there has never been a lack of rapport with or friendliness toward the United States; that the cooperation afforded by our authorities in the struggle against drug trafficking is excellent; that the United States has large and important interests in Panama; and that Panama's policies in various areas are congruent with the genuine interests of our country, which are practical and commercial.

Under Secretary Abrams said all of these truths in his country on 25 April, thus casting aside the lies fabricated with well-known intentions and exposing the attempts against the country that sought to distort our image in the United States. Because this forceful statement was made by the under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, one of the most important officials for drafting U.S. policy in the hemisphere, those who attempted to sow confusion will have to seek other strategies, because the truth, the only truth, cannot be clearer.

ARDITO BARLETTA ON OUSTER FROM PRESIDENCY

PA290335 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Apr 86 p 1A

[By Jose Quintero De Leon]

[Excerpt] Former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has told the media and private enterprise sector that attended the Annual Conference of Business Executives, CADE 86, that the basic disagreements which led to his separation from the Presidency had to do with the concept of how the organs of the state function, the efficient transition toward an effective democracy, and "incidents that occurred in September."

That brief answer to the question asked by politician and economist Ruben Dario Carles was followed by a profound silence on the part of the members of the audience, who looked incredulously at Barletta and, coming out of their astonishment over what they considered a brave reply, stood up and applauded a man whose economic policy they had opposed for almost 2 years.

Ardito Barletta calmly answered the question he has been evading for the last 6 months since his separation from the Presidency, which was forced upon him by the militarymen. Although he did not add anything else to his answer, everyone understood his mention of September as an allusion to the murder of Hugo Spadafora on 13 September 1985, a crime that deeply shocked the country. His speech was sober and precise and did not attack the policy of his successor, Eric Arturo Delvalle, although Ardito Barletta reiterated several times that the causes of his separation from the Presidency were not related to his economic policy, as alleged by those who forced him to leave the Presidency.

The audience showed interest in Barletta's statements about the risks inherent in the misuse of our geographical position for illegal activities such as the drug trafficking and others which damage our international image, our society's values and structures, and the benefits produced by legitimate international businesses. Ardito Barletta said that although he is aware that the drug trafficking has been fought in Panama, there is still too much reliable information in that regard that is cause for deep concern.

In addition, Barletta said that although most public employees accomplish their tasks honestly, there are so many charges of smuggling, bribery, and theft that efforts to get rid of corruption should continue.

Regarding the nation's strength, Barletta said that the main factor that weakens its power to act at a given moment is the degree of internal tension that is produced by the basic discrepancies and the political polarization that exists in Panama today, which increase uncertainty.

As a special guest at CADE 86, former President Ardito Barletta said that the surest way to succeed in recovering Panama's economic growth depends on the actions we take to direct investment and national production in a more efficient manner, according to clear rules, and on having a system to change those rules the moment they need to be changed.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA, CONTADORA

PA290222 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0002 GMT 29 Apr 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] San Jose, 28 Apr (DPA) -- President-elect Oscar Arias, who takes office in 10 days, said that "Nicaragua will be condemned worldwide if it does not sign the "Pacification and Cooperation Plan for Central America." Arias, who visited the Contadora Support Group countries 2 weeks ago, said: "The Nicaraguan commanders will have to explain their attitude to the world."

"If the Nicaraguan Government does not sign the agreement, that will be its decision, and it will then have to make explanations to the peoples of Latin America." Arias said Costa Rica and the other countries of the region will sign the agreement. Arias recalled that on 8 May 1986, on the occasion of his investiture, 14 heads of state will have an opportunity to meet in San Jose and that a declaration for peace in Central America could possibly be signed."

Arias insisted that "the Nicaraguan rulers will have to change. They will have to search for national reconciliation. They will have to yield on some things."

ARIAS' U.S. POLICY MAY EASE PEACE PROCESS

PA300026 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Arias and Nicaragua"]

[Text] It makes us happy that Oscar Arias' opinion coincides with what we said editorially some time ago, that the inauguration should be used as an opportunity for discussing Costa Rican policy with many of the heads of state that will visit us then.

We have disagreed with several of Don Oscar's international policy stances. We do not share his openly anti-U.S. attitude, despite the fact that we understand that the United States is not always its friends' best ally, and despite our understanding of some of the Third World leaders' commitment to independence -- a commitment that is only political, because in the economic area, they always end up holding their hands out to the United States which, with or without exploitation, is the only country that offers as strong a hand as we need.

However, this anti-U.S. position, which may bother us in a Costa Rican president, is a valuable asset internationally, that would permit Oscar Arias, always within the presidential bounds, to assume a position of leadership among the Latin American presidents who, having similar ideological problems, have not understood the Costa Rican attitude, which is perhaps influenced by the friendly gratitude that Luis Alberto Monge has shown toward the United States.

Whether or not we like the United States, we have to acknowledge that the Central American problem is fundamentally a problem caused by Nicaragua and its expansionist designs, as well as the intervention by the worldwide communist movement in the area. The United States has assumed a defensive position mainly because of its proximity to Nicaragua, and because of the worrisome strategic polarization that that Central American country represents, along with Cuba. Therefore the U.S. intervention is defensive.

If the Costa Rican president [as published] does not understand this, he will in time.

The important thing, however, as his statements during his recent visit to South America have revealed, is that he does understand the dangerous position of intransigence that Nicaragua has maintained within the Contadora Group efforts. Moreover, he clearly realizes that, apart from signing the Costa Rican document, for the sake of Central American peace it is imperative that Nicaragua -- as well as the other countries in the area -- faithfully adhere to the agreements that the Contadora solution imposes.

We agree that the president-elect -- according to a dispatch from Montevideo -- should denounce the "intransigent attitude of the Sandinist leaders who refuse to negotiate with their internal political adversaries." To that denunciation one would have to add the similar intransigence of the Nicaraguan regime toward the other Central American countries which, in differing degrees, are bent on their own democratization.

The transfer of power seems correctly designed to serve as a framework for a political action that, because it is direct and because of the very anti-U.S. stance of the president-elect, promises to be decisive to peace in Central America.

GUTIERREZ SAYS U.S. 'CLOSER' TO L.A. STANCE

PA290416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] San Jose, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said today that the stance adopted by the United States regarding the Central American conflict shows that that country is "drawing closer" to the Latin American proposals. The Costa Rican official recalled that during his trip to several Latin American countries, Philip Habib, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, reiterated Washington's decision to suspend aid to the contras if Nicaragua signs the Contadora document on 6 June.

The foreign minister said that the United States' only demand is that the treaty be "complete, verifiable, and that all the actions therein begin simultaneously," in order for it to be respected. For that reason, the Costa Rican foreign minister feels that the efforts by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) are at a "good moment," and that the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America could be signed on 6 June. That was the date set at the latest meeting of foreign ministers held early this month in Panama. However, the foreign minister said that the Contadora Group foreign ministers had not yet convoked a new meeting to continue drafting the document on matters relating to military maneuvers and arms reduction. These issues are still pending in the treaty. "We do not know when we will continue the negotiations to have the treaty ready on 6 June," Gutierrez said today during a press conference.

EL SALVADOR

ZAMORA REPORTS PDC, FDR-FMLN MEETING IN LIMA

PA292018 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Live telephone relay by Raul Beltran]

[Text] [Beltran] Top officials of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] this afternoon confirmed that the trip that President Jose Napoleon Duarte will make to Central America, especially his visit to Peru, where he will meet with President Alan Garcia, does not include a meeting with members of the Salvadoran left who could be present in Peru.

This is not included in the already drafted agenda, which is in line with the program established by the Peruvian and Salvadoran foreign ministries.

On other matters, FDR Ruben Zamora confirmed international press reports -- disseminated in El Salvador and abroad yesterday afternoon -- about a meeting held in Lima last weekend at the initiative of President Alan Garcia. According to reports, FDR leaders and representatives of El Salvador's PDC, participated in the meeting, and not representatives of the government, as it was reported by the national and international media.

Regarding this case, Zamora, the second official in command of the FDR, is talking with this station. Go ahead, Dr Zamora, with the information:

[Zamora] (?Press bulletin)

To the national and international public, the FDR-FMLN announces:

1. In November 1985, we proposed to Peruvian President Alan Garcia that he help in establishing a contact between the FDR political parties -- the National Revolutionary Movement and the Popular Social Christian Party -- and El Salvador's PDC. Our initiative is part of the permanent policy of the FDR-FMLN to reopen the dialogue suspended by the Salvadoran Government in 1984.

2. In late March 1986, after 5 months in which several negotiations were carried out at the request of President Garcia, the PDC finally responded positively.

3. On Saturday, 26 April, in Lima, the contact was made between representatives of the FDR and the PDC.

4. The FDR-FMLN considers that this contact is a direct consequence of the multiple efforts that various sectors and social organizations of the country are making to promote a political solution for the conflict, and this also responds to the position of the international community, which has showed a similar attitude.

5. The possibility that this contact will lead to the resumption of the dialogue between the government and the FDR-FMLN alliance will depend on our people's capacity to fight for a political solution and express, firmly, their desire for peace, justice, and liberty.

28 April 1986

This is all.

[Beltran] Could we hear from you about the mechanics for this meeting and if the delegates of the government of President Duarte and the FDR-FMLN attended the meeting? We want to know who truly attended the meeting, because it was said here that on behalf of the government Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes attended and that you attended on behalf of the FDR.

[Zamora] I can confirm this. The meeting was between the political parties of the National Revolutionary Movement and the Popular Social Christian Party, which are FDR members, and the PDC. Regarding this, party delegates were there. I can also confirm that Hector Oqueli and I participated on behalf of the FDR-FMLN parties. This is all I want to confirm, because you understand that I would rather not make any comments on this contact, all right, in order to keep what I said within the content of the communique in order to prevent any war of words and things like that.

[Beltran] Zamora also reiterated that in the next few days, the PDC and FDR leaders may announce what they discussed in the meeting, but it was felt that the matter should not be discussed individually. In any event, PDC spokesmen said this afternoon that it won't be until Rey Prendes returns that his report will be made known. Rey Prendes attended this meeting in Lima last weekend on behalf of the party and not the government.

ARMED FORCES HELPS ANTEL DURING STRIKE

PA282223 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Communique released by National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, dated in San Salvador on 28 April]

[Text] The National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, hereby reports that as of Sunday, 27 April, in the afternoon, technicians from the Armed Forces Engineers Training Center, CIIFA, contributing their modest knowledge and demonstrating their willingness to serve the people without personal ambitions, began to serve some ANTEL sectors that lacked sufficient personnel. This service will be rendered as long as necessary during the time that striking employees are not working.

Regarding its current condition, ANTEL confirmed this morning that sectors responsibly and with dignity again rejected appeals to support the technical section people, whose intransigency and disobedience of law and the Constitution has seriously harmed communications.

Regarding the dialogue, in which the strikers have shown interest, the directorate hereby announces that prior to any meeting, the strikers must return to work and demonstrate that they want to return to normalcy. Those who want to return to their jobs should so demonstrate in their respective sections. Pay docking and other penalties will be applied according to law. It is necessary to restore a sense of responsibility and patriotism by putting aside arrogance and disobedience of the laws of the Republic.

ANTEL's directorate hereby expresses appreciation for the good will and temporary cooperation of the CIIFA technicians, whose willingness to serve sharply contrasts with the lack of discipline of the regular technicians, whose training has cost the agency large sums of money. ANTEL also thanks the other sectors that, not heeding the strikers' appeals, have not supported the harm inflicted to the agency and disobedience by those who evade their responsibilities to the people and refuse to operate and service the equipment.

Finally, ANTEL appeals to strikers for common sense and responsibility to avoid greater penalities that aggravate the strikers' situation.

San Salvador, 28 April 1986.

GUATEMALA

PA300151 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The Central American vice presidents will meet in Guatemala this weekend to complete work on the agenda for the Esquipulas meeting on 24 and 25 May. Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle said yesterday.

"The five nations," Carpio Nicolle said, "are prepared to discuss the creation of a Central American parliament with the intention of unifying efforts to achieve peace on the isthmus. The consultation meetings attended by the region's foreign ministers and vice presidents have been satisfactory to date, and Friday, 2 May, and Saturday, 3 May, we will meet in our capital city to complete the agenda of topics to be discussed in Esquipulas."

The Guatemalan vice president also said: "Central America needs peace, and the necessary conditions to consolidate our democracies. We believe that the unification of efforts and the struggle for a common cause will lead us to important agreements that will benefit our peoples.

"Esquipulas is the first major step that Guatemala is promoting, and it will be supported by the five countries of the area (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala)," he added.

Finally, Vice President Carpio Nicolle said: "The people's government is struggling for Central American unity, and is working to achieve an economic balance within the country. We feel duty bound to do all we can in favor of peace. Each effort, each contribution, and each vote of support will help the disagreements among our countries to disappear, and will help us lead our nations along the paths of democracy."

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT AZCONA ON CONDECA REACTIVATION

PA291921 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[By Jose Emilio Soriano]

[Text] President Jose Azcona Hoyo apparently agrees with Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Humberto Regalado Hernandez regarding the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, Condeca. President Azcona Hoyo was questioned on this and other topics by this station's reporters. Here is what the president said regarding the reactivation of the Condeca:

[Begin recording] [Azcona] Well, I think that is not [as heard] important for the stability of Central America. I think that is an idea that they [not further identified] identified] have. The agreements are in force, and I think that is (?all right).

[Soriano] Will he [Gen Regalado] accompany you to Esquipulas?

[Azcona] Yes. He will also accompany me to Costa Rica and the United States. [end recording]

That was President Jose Azcona Hoyo. [He said] Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez is right, that it would be important for Condeca to be reactivated after possible talks among Central American military chiefs at the Esquipulas summit on 23 and 24 May.

The executive has also decided that the Armed Forces commander will accompany the president to the presidential inauguration in San Jose, Costa Rica, and to Washington, where President Azcona has been invited. He will also go to Esquipulas to accompany the president in that important meeting, where the Central American military chiefs will also meet. Condeca might be [words indistinct]

Armed Forces Commander Comments

PA291839 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, believes that the Central American Defense Council [Condeca] should be reactivated.

He said that he will propose this to the Central American military chiefs who, like him, will accompany the presidents of the Central American nations in the Esquipulas meeting. Here is a report by Jose Emilio Soriano:

[Begin recording] [Soriano] Gen Regalado, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, participated in yesterday's meeting of the Hunduran president, the Conoch [National Council of Honduran Workers and Peasants], and the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise [COHEP]. This station spoke with the chief of the Armed Forces. We asked him what he thought of this important meeting.

[Regalado] In truth, I am quite moved, because here you can see the democratic system in which the organizations that comprise this country have exchanged opinions. I think this should be done more frequently. I think this is the first time that a government has held such an exchange of opinions.

[Soriano] General, does your presence further commit the Armed Forces in the fulfillment of their functions in our country?

[Regalado] Of course, my presence here endorses the government in such a situation. You know that there are two essential things in the concept of national security. One is national development and the other is national security. From a certain viewpoint, one is not certain which is more important. I have been able to learn about all that has been discussed here specifically with regard to national development. In the Security Council or in the Armed Forces we will have to present the other part of this, which is also of interest to all Honduran people and which deals with national security.

[Soriano] General, was there specific discussion of security affairs?

[Regalado] No, definitely not, because I did not directly participate in the meeting. However, the topic was broached by private enterprise and by some members of Conoch. I did not have the opportunity to participate because my presence here was just to endorse the actions of the government and, as I said before, to learn how the country's development is being planned.

[Soriano] What do you think of the Honduran private enterprise's position regarding the foreign policy about which it is quite concerned, especially with regard to Nicaragua, which seems to be the most crucial point?

[Regalado] Well, in reality that issue was not discussed here. Instead, there was discussion of the crucial topic in Honduras, which is unemployment and how to coordinate private enterprise with the worker and peasant sector. I think they have reached good conclusions because they are going to organize a commission of the COHEP, Conoch, and the government.

[Soriano] Will the Honduran Armed Forces help so that this administration will push ahead in resolving that unemployment problem, for example?

[Regalado] Of course, the president already knows that the Senior Council of the Armed Forces has expressed total support for his government.

[Soriano] Do the Honduran Armed Forces give their total support to the country's budding democracy?

[Regalado] Totally. It is a way of life that interests all Hondurans, and I think we should struggle to live in such a system.

[Soriano] What is your opinion of the presidential summit in Guatemala, which I understand you will attend?

[Regalado] Yes, I will be there accompanying the president. I will also use the opportunity to exchange viewpoints with the defense ministers who will be accompanying the other presidents.

[Soriano] What do you think of Condeca?

[Regalado] I think that Condeca should be reactivated.

[Soriano] That is important. What details can you give us about the possible reactivation of Condeca?

[Regalado] [Words indistinct] after the (?12th). [end recording]

No War With Nicaragua Promised

PA291917 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] President Jose Azcona and General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed forces, yesterday assured peasant, labor, and business leaders that there will be no war with Nicaragua. The peasant, labor, and business leaders expressed to the president and to the military chief their concern about the situation on the border with Nicaragua. These views were voiced during yesterday's meeting at the Presidential House. One of the points in the proposal presented by the workers and peasants to the government in February is that the government maintain absolute neutrality on the internal conflicts in Nicaragua and that it expel the so-called counterrevolutionaries.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT MONTOYA ON SANDINIST REGIME

PA300121 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 7

[By Migdalia Fuentes de Pineda]

[Text] Carlos Orbin Montoya, president of the Honduran congress has told LA PRENSA: Contadora must remain alive, as a hope for a peaceful solution. Personally, however, I feel there cannot be a peaceful solution in the region because the Sandinist regime will not accept or fulfill the agreements reached.

Montoya, who participated in the 21st session of CADE 86 as a guest, said that, in a moment of crisis, Contadora might well be an instrument for the Latin American countries to reach a solution. For the time being, however, negotiations must continue although hope for this solution is much reduced.

Montoya stated: Contadora is necessary. It should not disappear. It can work when the crisis threatens to become a conflagration in the region. He feels the Sandinist government will not yield. The Honduran parliamentarian stressed: "It is a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship that attained power by force. It will not step down from this power except by force." Montoya said it is the Nicaraguan people who will have to struggle and seek a democratic and pluralist solution. He said the Latin Americans feel the Sandinists must make good their pledge at the OAS to create a government of freedom. He criticized the Sandinist government's alignment with the Soviet bloc, imposing a dictatorship, restricting freedom, and creating a dramatic conflict in the region. The Soviet presence completely alters the traditional norms of coexistence in Central America.

Various political forces participate in the Honduran congress, a one-chamber system. This congress is formed by 134 deputies. The Liberal Party has 77 deputies; the National Party, the second most important political force, has 63 deputies, while the Christian Democratic Party has 2 deputies, the same as another social-democratic oriented party.

In Honduras, the government reached an accord with the opposition regarding full participation in making very important political decisions. The government is unanimously supported by all sectors. Montoya indicated: "To save Honduras' democratic system was a very difficult political struggle. Through dialogue and objectivity, we feel we have succeeded in reaching solutions and accords to stabilize our regime."

On the topic of the military's role in defending democracy, Montoya felt that they play a key role, and that until now they have been subordinate to the president of the Republic. Honduras endured 20 years of military rule and is currently experiencing its second period as a democratic regime.

Montoya feels that the military presence in Honduras is strong and decisive, although it is subordinated to the Constitution. "We are experiencing a crisis with Nicaragua, and our border with El Salvador has not been defined. In view of the constant crisis which the Nicaraguan Marxist regime is causing, the Honduran Armed Forces play a key role. However, they subordinate to the president of the Republic, who is their commander in chief," Carlos Montoya said.

Our interviewee described the U.S. presence in Honduras as a "technicalization of the Armed Forces". He remarked that it is positive inasmuch as the Nicaraguans have 300,000 soldiers and this constitutes a threat to our region. Since Honduras cannot have an army that size, its Armed Forces must have a high technological level and capacity so as to fully guarantee Honduran independence and sovereignty.

Montoya remarked that the U.S.-Honduran military exercises were positive. He added that although the presence of [U.S.] troops creates civil problems militarily, that presence ensures that the Nicaraguan Government will not attack Honduras.

Analyzing the economic situation, Montoya pointed out that the Honduran economy is showing little economic growth (2 percent). The crisis in the region, the flight of capital, and unemployment are aggravating the situation.

Nevertheless, Montoya stressed that the price of the dollar on the black market has substantially dropped from 2.80 lempiras to the dollar to 2.20 lempiras to the dollar. This means that capital is returning to the country thanks to the democratic regime's stability and the free enterprise system prevailing in Honduras.

"We believe that the new regime will give incentives to the private sector to make greater investments, and that it will turn over to the private sector those state enterprises that have been a public burden, a failure, and have only served as a means for illicit gain," the Honduran deputy concluded in this interview with LA PRENSA.

AZCONA MEETS LABOR, PEASANT, BUSINESS LEADERS

PA291632 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Interview with President Jose Azcona Hoyo by unidentified reporter on 28 April following a meeting with peasant, labor, and business leaders at Government House -- recorded]

[Text] [Azcona] There has been criticism, but it has abated because the people have understood that we are actually working hard.

There will always be criticism, no government will be criticism-free. We must be prepared for this; it will not disappear, not only in Honduras, but in other parts of the world.

[Reporter] Did you discuss the participation of laborers and peasants in the government in keeping with the document of commitments signed at Air Force installations?

[Azcona] Yes, we touched on that subject. The labor and peasant sectors presented a law on economic planning.

[Reporter] Did you discuss a businessmen's request to keep the state from having too much influence on private enterprise affairs?

[Azcona] Well, we have taken certain measures to achieve that end to benefit the Honduran economy. That is what is important. I believe that the meeting was satisfactory from all viewpoints.

[Reporter] Mr President, UNC [National Union of Peasants] leaders said they are disappointed because not much was said about agrarian reform.

[Azcona] No, we already explained that to them. The documents contain specific measures; they were told that agrarian reform continues to be one of the main problems being tackled by this government.

[Reporter] What about businessmen's concerns about the poor performance of certain autonomous institutions such as Conadi [National Investment Corporation] and (Cobana)?

[Azcona] No, in fact they are doing very well. Conadi, as you know, is an inherited problem.

It is not that it is not operational, the problem is that it is almost bankrupt due to problems resulting from its granting of very poorly analyzed loans. This was detrimental to Honduras.

NICARAGUA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 2 ATTACKS FROM HONDURAS

PA291307 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Report of the Defense Ministry Public and Foreign Relations Directorate; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. On 23 April two piranha type speedboats coming from Honduran waters used 60-mm mortars and machine guns to harass the area of (El Maranonal), 2 km northeast of Potosi in Chinandega Department.

2. Yesterday, 27 April, at 1000, members of the Honduran Army opened fire with FAL rifles and hurled a grenade against the Santo Tomas del Norte border post from the San Benito post in Honduran territory.

[Signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

Foreign Ministry Protests

PA300415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0307 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the MININT [Interior Ministry] hereby reports that the Nicaraguan Government, through the Foreign Ministry, has sent a protest note to Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras on the following:

I am addressing Your Excellency in reference to the following: At 1300 today alleged members of the Honduran Army opened rifle fire from Honduran territory for 10 minutes on the Nicaraguan border post of Palo Grande Viejo, 15 km southeast from Somotillo in Chinandega Department. Nicaraguan citizen Asuncion Salgado, an EPS member, was killed as a result of this attack.

The Nicaraguan Government wishes to voice its deep concern over these repeated attacks on Nicaraguan territory that we have reported to Your Excellency in notes AJ044 and 045 dated 25 and 29 April, respectively. These actions coincide with the (?escalation) of the warmongering rhetoric of President Reagan against Nicaragua, and are being promoted by that government with the purpose of provoking incidents that will serve their plans to directly attack my country, ignoring the efforts for a peaceful and negotiated solution promoted by the Contadora Group and its Support Group.

The Nicaraguan Government denounces these attacks and urges the Honduran Government to adopt all necessary measures to prevent incidents such as the ones previously mentioned and promoted by foreign interests from deteriorating the atmosphere of detente that the Nicaraguan Government is trying to maintain along our common border.

My government hopes the Honduran authorities will adopt the measures demanded by the circumstances and will prevent the repetition of such regrettable actions.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest consideration and esteem.

The note is signed by acting Minister Jose Leon Talavera.

ORTEGA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO GERMANY'S DER SPIEGEL

DW290621 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Apr pp 158-165

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified DER SPIEGEL correspondent; place and date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President: How many people do you keep prisoner?

Ortega: About 3,500 -- those with a Somozist past, others who were involved in counterrevolutionary activities, and criminals.

SPIEGEL: Then German Social Democrat Hans-Ulrich Klose is right in estimating that there are 2,700 political prisoners in Nicaragua?

Ortega: If you call all the criminals who were taken prisoner at the victory of the revolution -- Somoza's national guardsmen, torturers, hangmen -- political prisoners, that number might be right.

SPIEGEL: Your critics maintain that you oppress opposition forces, that you arrest your antagonists arbitrarily and even torture them.

Ortega: Nicaragua is open to all international human rights organizations at any time. They look after the legal situation of the prisoners and their physical condition, and they investigate possible torture.

SPIEGEL: Is the violation of human rights by security or armed forces really punished?

Ortega: In several cases members of the armed forces were publicly degraded. Others were sentenced to public trials to 30 years imprisonment. That is the maximum penalty.

SPIEGEL: A former member of the Interior Ministry, Lieutenant Baldizon, maintained in the United States recently that Nicaragua's security forces killed about 2,000 people between 1979 and 1985.

Ortega: That is a lie. Several international human rights organizations working in Nicaragua have already shown that the list of allegedly murdered or missing persons in our country does not include more than 300 names.

SPIEGEL: But you admit that about 300 people were murdered?

Ortega: We do not know where those 300 people are. In many cases investigations were made and it turned out that they had joined the counterrevolution. That is the reason for their disappearance.

SPIEGEL: It is said that prisoners held by the security policy were beaten or intimidated at "El Chipote."

Ortega: It is one of our principles not to beat prisoners. Maybe that principle was violated during the war situation in Nicaragua, but it is against our law.

SPIEGEL: State Security Chief Lenin Cerna has often been accused. The Standing Human Rights Commission of Nicaragua, for instance, published the testimony of Sofonias Cisneros Leiva, who maintains that he was beaten by Lenin Cerna.

Ortega: We heard about that case, and we have even asked the Red Cross to investigate. The gentlemen of the commission are political activists who are against the Nicaraguan people's revolution, but they can live in freedom in Nicaragua. They make those charges without having evidence of alleged torture. They just want to defame the revolution.

SPIEGEL: Why does the Sandinist front prohibit the International Red Cross from visiting "El Chipote" when it has nothing to hide?

Ortega: No country in the world allows human rights organizations to enter the most important interrogation centers. We cannot make an exception in Nicaragua.

SPIEGEL: Even friends of the revolution, among them the Socialist International, criticize the Sandinist system more and more frequently. Why have pluralism, a mixed economy, and democracy not been introduced so far?

Ortega: Pluralism cannot freely develop in Nicaragua because the extreme conditions of aggression from outside do not allow normal life. We emphasize again and again: it is temporary.

SPIEGEL: When will it change?

Ortega: When North American aggression ceases and a normal situation prevails, there will be no more reason for any restrictions. Then pluralism will develop normally. On the other hand, those who assess the Nicaraguan experiment positively cannot expect that the system here will function in the same way it does in their countries.

SPIEGEL: The German Social Democrat Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, an old friend of the Sandinists, doubts that there has been a "positive development toward democracy" in Nicaragua.

Ortega: That is his impression. If he sees it that way, I must respect it. Perhaps he does not recognize a positive development because his expectations are oriented to democracy in his country. We have our own concepts of democracy in our country. Our reality is determined by the war, and establishing democracy depends on the end of the war.

SPIEGEL: Currently the National Assembly is working on a new constitution in which it is planned that the president will nominate the judges. Is that not a clear attempt at restricting the independence of the judiciary?

Ortega: I do not wish to comment on the discussions on the constitution. The National Assembly has not yet finished its work. The details depend on the debate, in which all political parties are participating.

SPIEGEL: An internal problem that costs the Sandinists a lot of sympathy with the people is the poor supply situation. Do you blame the American economic blockade solely for that?

Ortega: Do not forget that the whole of Latin American is in a deep economic crisis. The economic problem does not exist because the revolution was victorious. Nicaragua has never been able to meet its need for grain and food from its own production.

If Somoza were still here, the Nicaraguan people would still be suffering from the economic crisis -- with the difference that Somoza would not undertake to distribute the burden evenly. He would burden the poor with the costs and protect the rich from the effects of the crisis.

SPIEGEL: And you wish all the people to suffer equally?

Ortega: All strata of society must face the crisis equally, not just one group. He who has more must pay more tax. If a country is going through a grave crisis and you want to provide the whole population with bread, then you must ration -- or else just some of the people get bread while the rest have nothing.

SPIEGEL: On the black market, however, scarce food is available.

Ortega: Yes, and in spite of the "totally controlled economy" of Nicaragua that all the world is talking about, there is nevertheless room for a free market in which people speculate. But we are trying hard to guarantee fixed prices to the workers via distribution centers. If a worker, however, wants to buy things beyond his ration, he may do so on the free market, where he must pay a much higher price.

SPIEGEL: People say that even in the distribution agencies of the Ministry for Domestic Trade the black market is prospering, even after 2200 hours.

Ortega: Certainly, certainly. There are shameless people who do business, I do not doubt that. But they will be punished. People who do business with the property of the community will be thrown in prison.

SPIEGEL: Many of the Miskito Indians who had offered armed resistance to your government have returned from Honduras to their Nicaraguan settlements. They have seized parts of the Atlantic coast -- with the support of the government. What agreements have you made with the Miskitos?

Ortega: We have a direct dialogue with the Miskitos. We assured them of a step-by-step autonomy. By doing so, we achieved relative stability in some areas. Our army is providing them with ammunition, clothes, boots, and food, so that they are able to defend that area.

SPIEGEL: The Miskito leader, Brooklyn Rivera, has recently spoken of new repressions against his people, of new murders and resettlements.

Ortega: We gave Rivera a chance to talk, so as to find a solution to the problems on the Atlantic coast. But he rejected it. He refused to talk, without stating a reason, and he continued to back attacks by counterrevolutionaries.

SPIEGEL: Why do you not end the state of emergency if the relations with the Miskitos are really better now and the contras sit beaten in Honduras?

Ortega: The United States, the true master of counterrevolution, has entered into a crusade against Nicaragua. Now the contras, their instrument, have failed. They were not able to destroy our revolution. Recently they tried to provoke a border war between Honduras and Nicaragua. They failed again. What else can the U.S. President do but engage us even more directly?

SPIEGEL: Do you really believe there will be a U.S. invasion?

Ortega: To begin with, the President is demanding $100 million from Congress to enable him to continue his terrorist attacks against Nicaragua and to engage military advisers to support the mercenaries.

SPIEGEL: Do you see a parallel to Vietnam?

Ortega: U.S. soldiers are increasingly taking the place of mercenaries. That development clearly recalls Vietnam. That is why we talk about a Vietnamization of Central America. The United states is heading for a military showdown, something we have foreseen for a long time.

SPIEGEL: However, U.S. troops have been in Honduras for a long time without having launched an attack.

Ortega: Congress is openly discussing how to attack Nicaragua. The next few days will be decisive for future relations between the United States and Latin America. The United States will not just come up against Nicaragua, but the whole of Latin America. The whole continent opposes U.S. policy on Nicaragua. The conflict is between Latin America and the United States.

SPIEGEL: Are the contras no danger at all?

Ortega: The struggle is not directed against the contras. They exist only so long as the United States wants them. President Reagan has declared himself a contra. He demands financing for the contras. The United States is supplying weapons. U.S. troops are helping out. Therefore, the situation is more dangerous than before.

SPIEGEL: That is not new. The United States has used Honduras as a military base for at least 4 years....

Ortega: They are deploying their Armed Forces, even risking direct confrontation with our troops. If U.S. helicopters interfere to support the contras, they will be shot down. If U.S. military advisers collaborate with the contras, U.S. advisers will die, and then U.S. troops will be mobilized. The conflict will escalate.

SPIEGEL: Do you foresee war with Honduras?

Ortega: No, not with Honduras. The problem is that the Honduran border area is occupied by the United States. The United States decided to settle counterrevolutionaries there. There is no possibility of a war with Honduras, but of a war with the United States from Honduran territory bordering Nicaragua.

SPIEGEL: Your troops, too, have crossed the Honduran border.

Ortega: Our operations were not directed against Honduras or Honduran troops, but exculsively against mercenaries. In order to disguise the presence of U.S. soldiers fighting on the side of the contras, the United States transported Honduran soldiers to the south and talked about a Nicaraguan attack against Honduras. That was President Reagan's big Easter lie. But there was no attack against Honduras.

SPIEGEL: Did you inform the Honduran Government about the operation?

Ortega: I spoke with President Azcona. He expressed no concern at all that Nicaragua might attack Honduras.

He was worried about an alleged violation of Honduran airspace by Nicaraguan helicopters. I told him that a flight had not taken place at all, and the problem was solved.

SPIEGEL: One of the reasons for U.S. support for the contras is Nicaragua's ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Sandinist army is the strongest in the region anyway. Why do you need military and security advisers from those countries?

Ortega: We agreed to the withdrawal of all military and security advisers from the Central American region, including Nicaragua. We submitted that proposal to the United States. We support the respective proposal by the Contadora Group to withdraw all foreign military advisers from Central America and proclaim the isthmus a neutral zone. That should reassure the United States if it is concerned about security in the region, and it would also reassure Nicaragua.

SPIEGEL: Some countries, such as Honduras and Costa Rica, are afraid of the Sandinist army because it is the strongest army in Central America. They believe that they cannot make do without the assistance of the United States.

Ortega: No matter how strong the Sandinista army, it would never attack a Central American country, even if such an option existed. It would, after all, be the greatest folly and madness. Nicaragua would immediately have world opinion against it, and the United States would have the justification to send its Armed Forces marching against Nicaragua -- with international support. That would spell Nicaragua's suicide.

SPIEGEL: Why, then, do you need such a strong army?

Ortega: The U.S. textbooks say that to combat a guerrilla force successfully you need to be 10 times stronger. Reagan is planning to increase the counterrevolutionary army to a strength of 35,000 men. Our army is a purely defensive army -- it is the people. The professional army is relatively small. The great mass of fighters is the people, the organized peasants. We have distributed more than 200,000 rifles to the people. That has been done for the purpose of defending the interests of the revolution and not of setting up an enormous army around here. Our economy could never sustain an army of 200,000 men.

SPIEGEL: It is not just the United States, but the Contadora states that urge you to negotiate with the contras. What would be the conditions under which you would be prepared to do that?

Ortega: We have not received any suggestions from the Contadora Group to negotiate with the contras. The Contadora proposes, and we have all supported it, to conduct an internal dialogue of national reconciliation within the institutional framework of each country.

SPIEGEL: Then are you prepared to negotiate with the contras?

Ortega: We are prepared to negotiate with the contras, meaning with Reagan, the boss of the contras. The others are the paid help carrying out orders -- gunslingers. It is necessary to talk with the boss of the gang, with the one who supplies the weapons, the one who says who is to be killed and which targets are to be destroyed.

SPIEGEL: Bishop Vega, the former chairman of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, recently quoted Fidel Castro as saying that "good chances exist for a dialogue" with the contras.

Ortega: I do not know where he gets that. I think he dreamed it. It is absolutely impossible to negotiate with these people.

SPIEGEL: Why?

Ortega: Negotiations would mean legitimizing the acts of terror the United States has its groups commit. It would be suicidal.

SPIEGEL: What about the political leaders. Can you not talk with them?

Ortega: Alfonso Robelo and the others are hirelings of the CIA -- their names appear on its payroll. That has been proven, and more. Now they apparently are stealing the money the CIA set aside for the contras, according to a U.S. senator.

SPIEGEL: Are you not afraid that you will lose solidarity if you simply ignore the suggestions to negotiate made by friendly politicians?

Ortega: When the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries recently met in Washington with their U.S. counterpart Shultz, they suggested a dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua, not a dialogue with the contras. The U.S. Government rejected that proposal. Reagan did not even receive the eight ministers, whereas he met with his hired help three times that same week in the White House.

SPIEGEL: And in view of all that, do you still hope for a talk with the U.S. President?

Ortega: It is necessary to talk with Reagan, to explain to him that his policy is wrong, that normalization of relations and an understanding with Nicaragua are possible.

EPS INFLICTS 102 CASUALTIES ON CONTRAS 25-29 APR

PA300423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0328 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] As a result of the EPS actions from 25-29 April, the mercenaries have sustained 102 casualties in clashes that took place in Jinotega, Matagalpa, and Zelaya. Among these actions, it is important to point out the actions that took place on 25 April in (Samatin), 25 km northeast of Wanblan in Jinotega Department, where the counter-revolutionaries sustained 25 casualties, including 10 deaths. On that same day, there were clashes in Nuevo Sauce, 34 km north from Rama, Zelaya Department, where 10 counterevolutionaries were captured. On 25 April, there was a clash with Somozist mercenaries in Wiwili, Jinotega Department, where the mercenaries sustained 34 casualties and a large amount of military materiel was recovered.

SERGIO RAMIREZ MEETS U.S. STATE CONGRESSMEN

PA300128 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez met with a delegation of U.S. Government officials of the Honduras-Nicaragua Educational Project here in Managua this morning.

Democratic [state] Congressman of Maine Pally Reeves and [state] Congressman of Pennsylvania William Deweese head the U.S. delegation. The visitors discussed several matters of interest with the Nicaraguan vice president.

PLI SPECIAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

PA281626 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] After 5 hours of debate, the special national assembly of the Indpendent Liberal Party [PLI] was dissolved yesterday as no consensus was found on one of the articles which certain people want to eliminate. This article says that the PLI is a political, democratic, and revolutionary organization. They want to change that to one making the PLI a nationalist association.

Delegates of Managua, Jinotega, Esteli, Matagalpa, Masaya, and Leon agreed on stating that the amendments to the PLI statutes violate the liberal, democratic, and revolutionary principles and hurt the memory of those who promoted them 40 years ago.

The followers of Virgilio Godoy wanted the assembly to ratify something that violates PLI principles and hurts the memory of the heroes and martyrs of the party, Bayardo Hernandez, the PLI departmental president in Esteli, noted. Another PLI leader, who asked us not to be identified, said there are many independent liberals who continue with their revolutionary and democratic principles and who will maintain their decision to make them prevail within the party, while there is a minority who wants to convert this organization into a fascist party.

Orlando Quinonez Torres, candidate for the PLI presidency, described as a mockery and an irregularity the situation that occured among the party's rank and file yesterday on the voting for Article 26, Paragraph 1, on the institutionalization of a leader within the PLI. Quinonez added that there was nothing important among the amendments to the articles. The only thing that was trascendental was the mockery in the decision to vote the paragraph.

[Begin Quinonez recording] We were meeting in a special assembly to study a list of amendments to the party statutes. In the morning we read the statutes, and then a commission was appointed to decide on the advisability of these amendments. We met again at approximately 1500, and the commission read its decision making some observations to certain articles of the amendments and noted that everything was all right as to the rest of them and recommended their approval. When we began to discuss, article-by-article, everything was going fine, but the only difficulty we found was that Article 26 contained an amendment that tried to institutionalize the figure of a leader within the party. There was a heated discussion about this matter. Logically, the opinions were all against the possibility of creating this leadership because there were arguments about this view, and even Godoy stated that it was not advisable.

Later, after so many discussions and since there were still 130 articles to be discussed, Eduardo Revelado made a motion that the decision of the commission be approved because what the commission suggested on certain articles was acceptable. However, the commission left it up to the assembly whether Article 26 was approved or not.

Logically, we approved the commission's decision and went on to discuss Paragraph 1. Of course, by then it was already almost 15 minutes before this interview I am giving you now -- we came here from the meeting -- and there was almost no quorum. I suggested that the quorum be taken first to see if we could [word indistinct] this amendment. [end recording]

U.S. DENIES VISAS TO PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS

FL291527 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Reagan administration has denied U.S. visas to four Cuban public health experts who were to attend an international conference on public health sponsored by former U.S. President James Carter. The goal of the conference is to develop health plans for Third World countries. Carter had stated that the presence of Cuban health experts was desired so that they could explain Cuban achievements in reduction of infant mortality. Carter added that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told him that by denying the visas the Reagan administration was punishing Cuba for annulling the immigration agreement signed with the United States.

By preventing Cuba from presenting its successes in public health, the Reagan government is actually punishing Third World countries, who could have gathered valuable information from Cuban achievements in this area during the conference called by Carter.

COMMENTARY ALLEGES U.S. ANTI-PANAMA 'CAMPAIGN'

FL281636 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1128 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Commentary by Juan Francisco Alvarez)

[Excerpts] During the last few weeks the U.S. Government has been carrying out an enormous national and international campaign against the Panamanian Government. They are accusing the Panamanian Government of everything, and the person speaking for the campaign is none other than Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, who has distinguished himself on a number of occasions as being one of the most tenacious prosecutors (fiscales) of those countries which try to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

During an interview published Saturday by THE MIAMI HERALD, Mr Abrams said he is concerned about a number of issues related to Panama, from those dealing with military domination of national politics to the role played by that Central American country in the operation of international drug trafficking and arms contraband.

Without hesitating, Reagan's specialist on Latin American affairs said: The influence of combined police and military forces in Panama has continued growing in political and governmental affairs, which is counterproductive to the prosperity of the civilian constitutional government. The long-term solution to this problem can be found only by gradually strengthening civilian institutions.

If this is not a call for a violent change of government or a coup to install a new regime, what can it be called? According to THE MIAMI HERALD, Richard Helms [as heard]. head of the Senate Subcommittee on Hemispheric Affairs, in his anticommunist and antirevolutionary fervor, last week called a special meeting of his subcommittee to stress his displeasure with the recent political events in Panama. Helms has been critical of the Panamanians, especially after the 1976 Panama Canal Treaty, which returns the canal to Panama.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. representative to the United Nations, says that small country is incapable of maintaining the security of the canal, which, according to the United States, is an indispensable element for Mr Reagan and his pressure group to sleep peacefully at night.

What is behind all this? Panama became the headquarters for the Contadora Group 3 years ago. Contadora has been, from all points of view, a formidable check on the expansionist and interventionist zeal of the United States. During the last few months the United States has been attempting to blast the governments who form this conglomerate of nations, especially Mexico, for its definite position on this situation, and Panama, which has not allowed its arm to be twisted against what it believes is the only solution for the Central American situation.

The United States is trying to shoot down the governments that unwaveringly maintain their positions in defense of the interests of the Central American peoples and intends to sabotage and blackmail the governments from all points of view: political, social, and economic.

The farce carried out by Mr Helms in the U.S. Senate and Mr Abrams' and Mrs Kirkpatrick's statements are nothing more than part of a campaign the United States is preparing to override the Contadora Group and determine and exercise their interventionist designs: a direct military inter ention in Central America.

'OCEAN VENTURE' SEEKING TO 'INTIMIDATE' CUBA

FL291451 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Commentary by Roberto Alvarez Quinon]

[Excerpts] Today we are commenting on something that really does merit attention, that we should be aware of so that there can be no doubt that the most reactionary, warlike, and conservative elements in the current U.S. Government are demonstrating their most reactionary, dangerous, and adventurous positions.

Yesterday the United States began one of the largest military maneuvers carried out in the Caribbean with the participation, for the first time, of some English-speaking Caribbean nations. It has been announced that these maneuvers will last until 11 May, and they are called "Ocean Venture 86." The name is significant.

Several countries are participating for the first time: Jamaica, Antigua, St Christopher, and Dominica, small Caribbean countries. This is very important, because the United States wants to give the impression that these are joint military maneuvers in the Caribbean, when it is known that these maneuvers are exclusively for the United States.

A Navy spokesman said yesterday that, and this is very important, landings will take place on Grenada and Vieques. He said the goal is to prevent a fictitious attempt by a group of radicals to control the country. They are conducting invasion maneuvers to prevent a group from controlling a country.

No one asks who gave the United States permission to invade a country and prevent a radical group from taking control. That is a right that the United States has taken upon itself; no one has given them that right. It does not exist. There is no gendarme in the world except for the one which has given itself right to be a gendarme. Knowing the prepotence of the United States, that this is a habitual characteristic of the United States, one has to ask: What is the goal of the United States in conducting these military maneuvers?

There are progressive, independent forces in Puerto Rico who say that this is a maneuver by the Pentagon to invade Nicaragua. There are precedents giving some substance to this statement.

All countries carry out military maneuvers, that is obvious. All countries carry out military maneuvers for their defense. What they do not do is train themselves for defense by invading, performing invasion maneuvers, in foreign territories. No country does this. Since we are accustomed to this type of activity, we are not aware that in reality it has to do with something that the United States has no right to do. It has no right to train itself for defense by invading foreign territories.

Each "ocean venture" that has occurred, like the one being carried out now or the ones that go on indefinitely in Honduras, has one concrete goal: a demonstration of force to intimidate Caribbean countries and liberation forces as well as Cuba. They want to intimidate Cuba even though they know we are immune to that type of intimidation. Many progressive sectors in the Caribbean ask if the United States is attempting once and for all to definitely enter into action with these demonstrations.

LABOR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GDR

FL292043 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1809 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Wolfgang Beyreuther, GDR secretary for labor and wages, and Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security of Cuba, have signed labor-related agreements in Berlin. The first is a training operation agreement on various areas and also includes exchange of specialized documents. Another agreement allows the training of 3,000 young Cubans in the GDR, who will join the 10,000-member contingent already in that country participating in skilled workers' training. Upon signing the agreements, Benavide and Beyreuther underscored that once more those documents show the existing strong ties of friendship between the GDR and our country.

1,300 TONS OF STAPLES SHIPPED TO NICARAGUA

PA292213 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Cuba has sent 1,300 tons of staple supplies to Puerto Cabezas to help solve the supply demands of that city on the Nicaraguan coastal area on the Caribbean Sea. The cargo includes medicine, clothing, shoes, spare parts for agricultural equipment, and sporting goods. The mayor of Puerto Cabezas, Alba Hooker, told the press that these supplies are part of a Cuban-Nicaraguan cooperation agreement.

RAUL CASTRO PRESIDES OVER UJC PLENARY MEETING

FL291820 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, is presiding over the 9th plenum of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] at the Julio Antonio Mella national cadre school of the UJC.

The report presented to the plenum indicates that the UJC and student organizations directed their efforts during the past year to completing the units created by the MTT [territorial militia troops] and the formation of these in centers where they did not exist.

VEIGA SAYS 1 MAY PREPARATIONS COMPLETED

FL291336 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Preparations have been completed for the successful celebration of the 1 May march of the combative people. More than 777,000 members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and workers from Havana will participate. This was announced in Havana during a meeting presided over by Roberto Veiga, Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, who said that this march will manifest the workers' and peoples' decision to comply with the agreements of the third party congress.

PCC DRAFT PROGRAM PROJECTS IMPROVED EDUCATION

FL291558 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1407 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Havana, 29 Apr (ASIN-NOTIMEX) -- Cuba intends to improve substantially the quality of its educational system while continuing to strengthen the action's scientific and technical potential, it has been reported in Havana. According to the draft program of the Communist Party of the Cuba [PCC], the mass study of which has already begun, the educational system will enter a higher stage of development, the essence of which will be a substantial increase in quality, over and above the progress already made in that field.

The document says that perfecting the educational system is a continuous process that includes the assimilation of scientific and technological progress, especially that of the basic sciences, automatization, and genetics.

The draft program advises that the goal of education in Cuba is the formation of convictions and habits of conduct and the attainment of completely developed personalities, for which reason socialist pedagogy is incompatible with the technique of rote learning and the use of outlines. It also says that emphasis will be given to the teaching and adequate use of the mother tongue and the learning of foreign languages. It says it is necessary to guarantee the systematic, esthetic education of students, whereas adult education at the intermediate level will concentrate on the technical training of workers.

With regard to science, the draft program provides for the continued strengthening of the material base of scientific and technical education, taking into consideration necessary professional competence and the systematic upgrading of the personnel employed in that sector. The draft PCC program says that science is to respond to the main tasks of the process of industrialization and to the intensive methods used in agriculture and livestock raising. In this sense, Cuba will work to perfect its management and planning systems and the financing of science and technology, encouraging the closest union of research and production.

BAHAMAS

DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL HAITIANS BEGINS

FL291552 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Bahamian Government, concerned about unemployment, has begun deporting Haitians who are in the Bahamas illegally. Under the terms of an agreement filed last year, Haiti took back 300 citizens 2 weeks ago. The deputy prime minister of the Bahamas, Clement Maynard, says that more deportations can be expected unless Haitians leave voluntarily.

BARBADOS

AIR CARRIER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

FL291830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1813 GMT 29 Apr 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 29, CANA -- Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago today signed an agreement, formalising BWIA International, the Trinidad state airline, as this island's official carrier on two United States routes. The pact relates to a service to Boston, commenced last December, and a new one to Washington and Baltimore beginning on June 26.

Signing of the accord by Barbados Foreign Minister Nigel Barrow and his Trinidad counterpart Errol Mahabir took place just after visiting Trinidad Prime Minister George Chambers concluded a second and final round of discussions with Prime Minister Bernard St John.

This agreement....must be regarded as further evidence of the cooperation in air transport that has existed between our two countries over the years, Barrow said at the brief ceremony. Said Mahabir: This designation agreement...puts the formal stamp on what...is another major step forward in the aviation history not only of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, but indeed of the Caribbean as a whole.

Barrow called for the two countries to hold another round of talks as soon as possible on a proposed bilateral air services agreement, so that this outstanding matter can be finalised.

The talks between St John and Chambers, winding up a two-day official visit here, centred on the crucial issue of bilateral trade and air services. The agreement also provides for the Barbados Government, through the state-run Barbados Board of Tourism, to support BWIA's marketing and promotional efforts.

I sincerely hope in some way this agreement will provide encouragement for a total Caribbean solution to the diffused efforts in providing air transportation in the Caribbean region, Mahabir said.

Trinidad and Tobago has been pushing for recognition of BWIA as the official airline of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), but some countries, in particular those with national airlines, have resisted the idea.

With regard to the bilateral air treaty, Mahabir said he was confident Trinidadian officials were well on the way to finding a solution, and his government was looking forward to the conclusion of the talks.

Meanwhile, a senior Trinidadian Government official said a Barbados proposal that BWIA and Caribbean Airways, the Barbados national airline, form a joint venture to operate services in Europe, came before St John and Chambers today. The official said it was agreed that a technical team would be set up to look into the matter and work out details for such an arrangement.

Barbados and Trinidad already operate a joint airline project, Caricargo, which came out of a memorandum of understanding, signed by the late Prime Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados and Dr Eric Williams of Trinidad and Tobago seven years ago today.

HAITI

NAMPHY CALLS ON PEOPLE NOT TO STRIKE

FL291236 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A call for a general strike in Haiti apparently fizzled yesterday. Most businesses and schools ignored the strike call after President Henri Namphy appealed for unity against forces he says are trying to derail efforts for democracy.

Speaking on national television, President Namphy [as heard] said there are some manipulators who are exploiting the people. He was referring to the clash between police and demonstrators on Saturday that left eight people dead. He called on Haitians not to go on strike telling them they need to work and make the Haitian economy boom.

Meantime, employees of the Bank of the Republic of Haiti returned to work yesterday after the government reversed the appointment of a new governor. The employees went on strike a week ago to protest efforts to replace the current bank governor.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION ATTACKS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES

FL292120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2044 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 29, CANA -- In a bitter attack on the government's economic policies, opposition spokesman Seymour Mullings said last night that Jamaica's economy declined nearly five per cent in 1985 and showed no benefits from devaluation and deregulation.

Mullings, speaking ahead of Prime Minister Edward Seaga's presentation on his J5.8 billion dollar budget thursday night, said that all sectors of the economy were in retreat last year. In real GDP there was a decline of near five per cent in 1985, Mullings said in an address at a scheduled People's National Party economic forum.

The PNP uses its so-called people's forum to compensate for its absence from parliament because of a 1983 election boycott. Mullings' analysis of the economy would normally follow the prime minister's budget presentation, but Seaga delayed his budget speech last week.

The opposition finance spokesman hit the government's open door import policy which he said last year led to a trade deficit of U.S. 595 million dollars, and an average of US550 dollars a year under the Seaga government since 1981.

The drastic devaluations of the Jamaican dollar had not spurred exports either, he said, adding that exports last year valued U.S. 535 million dollars, lower than at any point during the PNP's tenure in the 1970's. Where are the benefits from the pain and suffering that devaluation has brought? Mullings asked.

The opposition spokesman also criticsed high inflation, high interest rates, high employment [as received] and low government spending on social and other services. The government has been forced to shed public sector jobs and tighten on state spending under agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank. Jamaica is in a serious and clamitous state of affairs, Mullings said.

ST VINCENT

EUROPEAN DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

FL292218 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, April 29, CANA -- European Commission vice-president responsible for development, Lorenzo Natiali, leaves here tomorrow for St Lucia, after a three-day visit to discuss European financing for St Vincent and the Grenadines under Lome III.

Natali, accompanies by Barbados-based EEC delegate to the eastern Caribbean Johannes ter Haar and two other officials, met Prime Minister James Mitchell and three Cabinet ministers, and toured projects here financed by the EEC, including the Kingstown General Hospital.

St Vincent and the Grenadines has been allocated 14 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) under Lome III, an aid and trade pact between the EEC and the 66-nation African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group. Fifty five per cent of the funds will be channelled into agricultural and rural development, and 45 per cent to health and tourism.

A portion of the EC180 million regional programme package of Lome III, which comes into effect on Thursday, will be spent on building an airstrip on the Grenadine island of Bequia.

COLOMBIA

BETANCUR HOLDS SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING IN CALI

PA290204 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] There was a Security Council meeting this morning in Cali, with the participation of President Belisario Betancur and several of his ministers. They analyzed the public order situation in Cali and in the rest of Valle Department, where the America Battalion, led by members of the M-19, has concentrated its actions.

President Betancur also referred to some of the programs to be carried out, not just in Cali, capital of Valle Department, but in the other municipalities of the region as well.

He said that with good will and economic resources the government plans to solve the problems of Agua Blanca neighborhood in Cali. This was said by President Betancur in his speech to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the founding of Cali.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT CREATES ELECTORAL MILITARY POLICE

PA291228 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2122 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 28 Apr (DPA) -- The Dominican Government has created an "electoral military police," which will be in charge of security and public order during the elections that will be held in the country on 16 May. Moreover, the channels and frequencies of "Radio Television Dominicana" and government vehicles will be under the control of the Central Electoral Board (JCE) on elections day.

These actions are among the measures that will be taken to guarantee the honesty of the elections. They were announced last night by President Salvador Jorge Blanco in a speech to the country.

The recently created electoral military police will be made up of Armed Forces and National Police members and will be responsible for guarding JCE centers, municipal electoral boards, and polling places on election day.

The Dominican president also said during his speech that the government confiscated more than 1,000 firearms of various caliber during police raids in various parts of the country. He said that such operations have the purpose of "contributing to the climate of peace which the electoral process deserves."